The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

Lost and Found.

BY ALICE CARY.

A roof so tight and a heart so bright
In the time of the rain and frost;
And a nice soft bed for his weary head—
Ah! these are what he has lost!

Neighbors and friends to make him amends
When his sky with clouds was crossed,
And the honor and trust of the good and just—
Ah! these are what he has lost!

A wife whose love shone rubies above
When his heart was torn and tossed,
And children whose ways reflected his praise—
Ah! these are what he has lost!

A purse without gold, a heart that is cold,
And a heart that aches like a wound:
The signs of disgrace in his eyes and face—
Ah! these are what he has found!

A mind that is wrecked by his own neglect,
And a will evil habit has bound:
A tongue slow to speak, and a hand that is weak—
Ah! these are what he has found!

Some ragged clothes, and a great red nose,
And the right to be called a sot:
A big, brown jug and a pewter pint mug—
Ah! these are all he has got.

Select Miscellany.

Two Ways of Bearing Trouble.

It was a cold dismal evening in November, that two laborers might have been seen wending their way along the streets of a large manufacturing village.

Slowly they proceeded, with dejected countenances, not exchanging a word until the one, whom we shall call Smith, halted before a neat little house and unlatched the gate. Then there was such a look of utter misery and despair gleaming from his eyes that his companion murmured: "We must trust in God, Smith."

The words were unheeded, and his companion passed on, while Smith entered the house.

A tall dark eyed woman was flitting about getting supper. She gazed up as he entered, exclaiming, "You are late to-night!"

"Yes!" he articulated gloomily, and going to the cradle he took up the six weeks old baby, and sorrowfully pressed it to his heart.

"I do wish you would put that child down and get ready for supper," exclaimed his wife, after enduring his gloominess for some time in silence.

He slowly obeyed, and then seated himself at the table with a deep sigh.

"What in the world is the matter with you to-night?" she exclaimed, as she sat down opposite him.

His voice trembled as he replied, "I suppose you might as well know first as last. I have been discharged."

"There!" exclaimed his wife, quickly pushing back her chair. "Just what I might have expected! I'd like to know what we are going to do now. Winter coming on, and all, I declare Smith, you will torture me to death!"

"I am very sorry, Lydia, but I cannot help it."

"Sorry! No you are not sorry at all. You would just as lief see your wife and child starve as not. It's nothing in the world but your poor managing."

"Lydia, you are cruel. Instead of helping me to endure my great trouble which is bearing me down to the very earth, you make it ten times harder for me to bear. I was not the only one discharged. There was Jim Hawley, and ever so many others. Business is dull!"

"Business is dull!" she mimicked after him. "Always an excuse for a worthless man. To think that you would be discharged now, just as our rent is due and we are needing coal; and look at my shoes, will you? My feet are almost out on the ground. I wish I had never seen you!" and a dark look accompanied the last words.

The poor husband now covered his face with his hands and groaned aloud. This seemed to encourage his wife to go on; for she uttered words more and more bitter, until, at last, almost in a state of frenzy, the wretched man rushed from the house to the nearest public house, and there sought to bury thoughts of the past and the future in the bottom of a rum cup.

In the meanwhile James Hawley, his companion in labor, entered his home with a very sad countenance. But before he had stepped over the threshold a pair of arms were thrown around his neck and a pair of sweet lips pressed to his.

He returned the salute sadly and then inquired for the baby.

"She is sleeping sweetly in her cradle. She has been a perfect little darling to-day. Supper is waiting, so make haste. Here is warm water and towels. Are you not later than usual to-night?"

"Yes, Mary; and I bring bad news for you."

"Bad news!" she exclaimed, turning pale, as, for the first time, she noticed that something was wrong.

"Yes; I was discharged to-night, and do not know as I can get anything to do till spring. Business is so dull."

"Is that all?" exclaimed his wife, with a sigh of relief. "I thought it was something terrible, the way you looked."

"And is it not terrible enough? What will become of us this winter, if I am out of employment?"

"The same God who feeds the sparrow, and clothes the lilies of the field, will not let us suffer, dear James."

"God bless you, Mary; there is sweet comfort in your words."

"And now let us have supper!" exclaimed his wife, cheerfully. "See, I have your favorite dish—shortcake and toast. Do not let your troubles impair your appetite; and then after tea we will talk it all over. God doeth everything for the best! And as our day is so shall our strength be!"

In the evening it was determined that the quarter's rent should be paid immediately, a new supply of coal obtained, and the remaining portion of the money placed in the wife's hands, to be dealt out as sparingly as possible. Then Mary suggested that all her pretty parlor furniture should be stowed away in the garret, and the front room let. Further than this they could lay no plans, and as the husband went out to pay his rent, the future looked so dark to the young wife, that she could not altogether restrain her tears; but seeking strength from on high, her face wore the same cheerful smile when her husband returned; and little did he know that during all that long night, while he and his baby were so soundly sleeping, his wife lay awake planning out the future.

Three months have passed, with scarcely a day's work in all that time, and now another quarter's rent is due. In vain the laborer thrust his hands away down into the empty pockets, and in vain racked his brain for some solution of the problem how that rent is to be paid. The lodger had paid his money monthly; but then, that was not enough to meet the sum, if he had it, and, of course, his wife had spent that as fast as she received it, and it was an every-day wonder to James how they managed so well.

With feelings of deep despair he entered the house. The table was spread with the same favorite dishes. There was the shortcake and toast, flanked with golden lump of butter, a plate of honey, and a dish of roasted apples to be served with sugar and cream, while at his wife's plate sat the steaming tea-pot. As James took it all in at one glance, he greatly wondered at the frugal yet comfortable way of living. How his wife had been able to make the small amount of money last so long, was a mystery to him; and yet he could not help wishing inwardly that she had been more economical; then perhaps, the rent might have been paid; and he felt that it would have been better to have subsisted on one crust a day rather than to be turned out of doors, homeless.

He refused to sit up at the table, pleading that he had no appetite. And great large tears arose in the strong man's eyes as he informed his wife that on the morrow they would be turned from their home, to go he knew not whither, as he had not a dollar in his pocket to secure them a room elsewhere.

"Is that it?" exclaimed his wife in soft rippling tones. And tripping up stairs, she soon returned and placed two ten dollar bills in his hand.

"Where did you get them?" he exclaimed, turning them over and over in his hands as though to ascertain whether they were really genuine or not.

"I earned them," replied his wife gayly. "I knit sacks, hoods and socks, at first, only for those whom I providentially heard wished articles of the kind; afterwards I was employed to furnish a trimming establishment with my work."

"And kept it all secret from me?"

"Yes; because I thought you would be worrying for fear that I was doing too much. I love to knit, dearly, and consider it more of a pleasant past time than labor."

"God be praised for giving me such a woman!" exclaimed her husband earnestly, and pressing wife and child closely to his bosom, he said: "Her children will arise up and call her blessed; her husband, also, and he praiseth her; for many daughters have done virtuously; but thou excellest them all."

Twenty years have passed and James Hawley is a rich man. But Joseph Smith is a confirmed drunkard, while his wife has long since passed from earth, a victim of misery and want.

Why will not all wives assist their husbands to bear their trials with helping hand and willing hearts? If they would but do this, how many families would be saved from ruin, and how sweet would be their reward, not only on earth, but in heaven.

The color of the South Carolina Legislature is as follows: Of the thirty-one Senators, (one vacancy,) eleven are colored men, and twenty white men. Out of the 124 members of the lower House, about eighty are colored men. As to politics, in the Senate, there are 25 Republicans and 6 Reformers—majority 19. In the House there are 102 Republicans and 22 Reformers—majority 80. Republican majority on joint ballot 99.

Hard Fight with a Bear.

The following story of a bear fight at Blanche Lake is told by a Canadian paper:

Two brothers named Last, and their father, were reaping oats in their field when a large bear was seen coming through the grain. Seizing their guns, one of the sons shot the animal in the body. The bear finding himself wounded turned and ran for a mountain, and the two men gave chase. They headed him off, and the double barrelled gun, which was loaded with buckshot, was fired at him without producing any other effect than enraging him. He started to run again, and was again headed off by one of the men leaping over a shrubbery pine, and getting before him in a ravine. The young man then attacked the bear with his gun, and beat him on the head. The brute leaped on him, and soon had him underneath his powerful paws tearing the dearing man's legs with his terrible teeth.

The old man ran to his son's assistance with a heavy handspike, and dealt the wounded bear some crushing blows on the nose. The bear then turned on his new assailant, and got the two men under him, tearing them with his great paws and teeth in a dreadful manner; the other boy arrived at this time with a musket and pitchfork, and sent a bullet through the brute's head and tumbled him over; he took the pitchfork and drove it into the bear the full length of the prongs. To his surprise the animal rose to his feet and rushed for him with the blood and froth flying from his mouth. The young fellow gave himself up for lost, when the ferocious brute fell dead at his feet. The fight lasted from five o'clock in the evening until dark—over two hours—and was one of the most desperate bear fights ever heard of. The two men were taken home and their wounds dressed, but they will not recover from the effects of their fight for the next two months. The bear, when skinned and the entrals taken out, weighed over 300 pounds, without the head.

Influence of War upon the Weather.

A CURIOUS COLLECTION OF FACTS.

The following article is by the correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Frankfort-on-the-Main:

Since the commencement of actual hostilities between Germany and France, that is, from about the first week in August to the present time, we have had in this part of Germany scarcely a day without rain, generally continuous, and often accompanied with thunder storms. This phenomenon has called the attention of the German press to the subject, and some valuable historical facts connected therewith have been brought to light; and there appears to be little doubt, judging from the data on hand, that the many storms and rains which we have had in Germany for the past six weeks—a most unusual thing at this season here—have been brought on by the cannonading and firing of small arms in Alsace and Lorraine.

The Ungarische Lloyd, in an interesting article, says that the history of the wars of the last eighty years are full of accounts of the great meteorological changes which have followed violent engagements in war. In the history of the 1790 invasion of the allied German army in France we are told how great were the difficulties which met both parties. On the clay soil of Campaign uncommonly violent rain storms hindered the dragging on of the guns and ammunition, which had to be left by the withdrawing German army. In the battles of 1813–1815 the weather was always one of the most important features. In the battle of Katzbach, it is reported that great numbers of the French lost their lives in the little Silesian mountain stream swollen by the rains that had just fallen; that by Dresden the continuous rains and consequently bad roads hindered the operations of the allies, and almost every child knows, from Victor Hugo's story, that it rained heavily at Waterloo; the roads had been rendered almost impassable, and the Prussian help, in spite of all exertions, was too long in coming up.

The Germans bring in mind some very interesting American experiences. In 1861 Lewis called attention in Sudivan's American Journal to the fact that violent rains and heavy cannonading appeared to stand in intimate connection. He said (I quote the German:) "In October, 1825, I observed a very plentiful rain immediately after the cannonading which took place in celebrating the connecting of Lake Erie with the Hudson. I published my observations on this event in the year 1841, expressing the opinion that the firing of heavy guns produces rain in the neighborhood. After the first battle in the last war between France, Sardinia and Austria, there followed such important rains that even small rivers were impassable, and during the great battle of Solferino there broke out such a violent storm that the fighting was interrupted. In July, 1861, McClellan's troops on the upper Potomac had four separate engagements on four separate days, and before the close of each violent rains fell. On the 21st of July Bull Run was fought in Virginia, and on the 22d rain fell the whole day until late at night." Under the heading, "Can we predict rain when and where we like?" the Cincinnati Wochentliche Volksblatt for the 10th of July 1862, remarked: "The cannonading (during the war) on the York River and James River, as well as the cannonading of Corinth and on the Mississippi, were followed by such fearful storms that the land was inundated."

The Bohemian campaign of 1866 was accompanied during the whole course by violent rains. After the battle of Koeniggratz violent rain storms hindered the harvest from being properly garnered. The letters of the soldiers in the field in the present war are full of accounts of "sleeping on the wet ground," and complaints of the inclemency of the weather. The 5th of August following the battle of Wiessenburg, was intensely warm, as the writer of this can testify, as he waited at one of the Frankfort open depots for the arrival of the first batch of captured Frenchmen. The night of the 6th was rainy, and the morning following the battle of Wœrth, when the telegrams of victory came, found the streets full of waterpools and the sky overcast with gray, heavy clouds. Since then we have not had six fine, cloudless days. "From the 6th to the 31st of August," says the Illustrirte Zietung, "it rained every day, often accompanied by thunder, and these continuous and violent rains have caused great damage in those districts where the harvest was not in before the 6th; the corn has been washed out, the straw rotted, and the crops have no more value."

The bombardment of Strausburg is accompanied by the grandest meteorological spectacles. The thunder of the cannon, the blazing of the houses, and the curve fires of the shells are often intermingled with the roar of thunder and the flashes of lightning. The storms seemed to come from the Vosges, to break over the doomed city, and then spread over the valley from the Rhine to the Schwarzwald, where the grass and trees are almost as green as in spring: and it is well known that when the war was declared, Baden, Alsace and France were suffering from drought. Great rain fell in Hungary on the 15th of August, the day after the battle around Metz. In Germany the grapes will be spoiled unless the sun shines with its usual power. We are inclined to think that the storms here are caused by the firing in Alsace, and up to a week ago by the bombardment of Strausburg. For the past three or four days, finer weather has set in, and it is a fact that the firing at Strausburg is no longer carried on so strongly, the King having sent orders that the city should now be spared as much as possible from shells. We have had thunder storms here which surpassed in grandure and power everything in the experience of the "oldest inhabitants."

Luxury in Ancient Rome.

If anything more were wanted to give us an idea of Roman magnificence, we would turn our eyes from public monuments, demoralizing games, and grand processions; we would forget the statues in brass and marble, which outnumbered the living inhabitants, so numerous that one hundred thousand have been recovered and still embellish Italy, and would descend into the lower sphere of material life to those things which attest luxury and taste, to ornaments, dresses, sumptuous living, and rich furniture. The art of using metals and precious stones surpasses anything at the present time.

In the decoration of houses, in social entertainments, in cookery, the Romans were remarkable. The mosaics, signet rings, cameos, bracelets, bronzes, chains, vases, mirrors, mattresses, cosmetics, perfumes, hair dyes, silk robes, potteries—all attest great elegance and beauty. The tables of thugaroot and Italian bronze were as expensive as the sideboards of Spanish walnut, so much admired in the great exhibition at London. Wood and ivory were carved as exquisitely as in Japan and China. Mirrors were made of polished silver. Glass-cutters could imitate the colors of precious stones so well that the Portland vase, from the tomb of Alexander Severus, was long considered as a genuine sardonyx; brass could be hardened so as to cut stone.

The palace of Nero glittered with gold and jewels. Perfumes and flowers were showered from ivory ceilings. The halls of Heliogabalus were hung with cloth and gold, enriched with jewelry. His beads were silver, and his table of gold. Tiberius gave a million of sesterces for a picture of his bedroom. A banquet dish of Disilus weighed five hundred pounds of silver. The cups of Dresus were of gold. Tunics were embroidered with the figure of various animals. Pauline wore jewels, when she paid visits, valued at $35,000.—Drinking-cups were engraved with scenes from the poets. Libraries were adorned with busts and pieces of rare wood. Sofas were inlaid with tortoise shell, and covered with gorgeous purple.

The Roman grandees rode in gilded chariots, bathed in marble baths, dined from golden plate, drank from crystal cups, slept on beds of down, reclined on luxurious couches, wore embroidered robes, and were adorned with precious stones; they ransacked the earth and the sea for rare dishes for their banquets, and ornamented their houses with carpets from Babylon, onyx cups from Bythnia, marble from Numidia, bronzes from Corinth, statues from Athens—whatever, in short, was precious or curious in most countries. The luxuries of the bath almost exceeded belief; and on the walls were magnificent frescoes and paintings, exhibiting an inexhaustible productiveness in landscapes and mythological scenes.

Causes of Sudden Death.

Very few of the sudden deaths which are said to arise from "diseases of the heart" do really arise from that cause.—To ascertain the real origin of sudden deaths, experiments have been tried in Europe and reported to a scientific congress held at Strasbourg. Sixty-six cases of sudden death were made the subject of a thorough *post mortem* examination; in these cases only two were found who had died from disease of the heart. Nine of sixty-six had died from appoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of conjestion of the lungs—that is, the lungs were so full of blood they could not work, there not being room for a sufficient quantity of air to enter to support life. The causes that produce conjestion of the lungs are cold feet, tight clothing, costive bowels, sitting still chilled, after being warmed with labor or rapid walk, going too suddenly from a close, heated room in the cold air, especially after speaking, and sudden repressing news operating on the blood. The cause of sudden death being known, an avoidance of them serve to lengthen many valuable lives, which would otherwise be lost under the verdict of "heart complaint." That disease is supposed to be inevitable and incurable; hence many may not take the pains they would to avoid sudden death if they knew it lay in their power.

The Aurora Borealis.

The auroral displays of the past two weeks have been notable as regards regularity of succession as well as in regard to character. It is also well to remember that they are identical with remarkable meteorological and subterraneous disturbances, and that they immediately precede the November meteors. Just what relations exist between these varied phenomena of nature, scientific research can alone determine. We have no recorded observations of the aurora dated back more than 300 years. Dr. Halley notes the appearance of what he called "burning spears" in January, 1560. For many years the aurora was supposed to be peculiar to the northern hemisphere; and the phenomenon was so rare in the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, that for nearly a hundred years following 1621 no display of the aurora is recorded. During the eighteenth century the aurora was observed in the southern hemisphere, though lacking the vertable and bright hues of the northern light. The southern aurora is whiter and clearer, as a rule. Dr. Halley supposed it to be the effect of watery vapors, or effluvia, greatly attenuated by internal fires, and tinged with sulphurous streams. De Mairan attributed it to the zodiacal light, then supposed to be the solar atmosphere. Euler conceived it to be particles of our own atmosphere driven beyond its limits by the solar light. The philosophers of later times generally agree that the phenomena is electric. Franklin held that the electric fire was discharged in the polar regions from currents of vaporized air raised from the ocean in the tropics. Prof. Dalton says that the auroral beams are cylindrical, parallel, and magnetic and parallel to the magnetic needle at the places where they appear. He compares them to the magnetic needle swimming in a fluid of equal density with themselves, and resting in equilibrio only when parrallel to the magnetic currents of the earth. He considers the beams of a ferruginous nature because so highly magnetic. Professor Dalton wrote more than sixty years ago, before the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism was much understood. But modern philosophers essentially agree in calling the aurora magnetic. It is known that notable displays are periodical, occurring at intervals of seven, ten and eleven years. The great display of 1836 was followed by a series of brilliant displays extending over a period of thirty years. Those of February, 1852 and 1859, were remarkable, and that of the summer of 1869 still more remarkable. The latter, like that of 1852, was characterized by great magnetic disturbances, the entire atmosphere being resolved into luminous waves, which surged upwards from the horizon to a point about ten degrees southwest of the zenith. There seemed to be an intimate relation of those displays to the disturbances in the solar atmosphere, generally succeeding periods when the solar spots were remarkable for size or number. The solar disturbances of the current year have been widely noted and commented upon, a fact which may be considered with profit by students of meteorology.

CHAFING HARNESS.—Galls on a horse's shoulders are not only very painful to the animal, when worked, but always prevent him from exerting his full strength. When the sore is of a long standing, the stuffing should be taken out from that part of the collar immediately over the gall, so that there may be no pressure to aggravate the soreness, and the gall should be dressed daily with a lotion made of one druchm of sulphate of zinc and the same quantity of acetate of lead dissolved in a pint of water. It is much easier, however to prevent than to cure. This can be done by repeatedly washing the skin under the collar with a decoction of white oak bark. This thickens and toughens it.—*Hearth and Home.*

On the 5th inst., a quarrel took place at Selma, Ala., between Jack Baxter, white, and Alf. Granger, colored, which resulted in the latter being killed. Baxter surrendered himself to the city Marshal, from whose hands he was taken by a mob of negroes, stripped, beaten, dragged through the streets, and then left for dead. The incensed whites flew to their arms, and it was only by the exercise of much firmness by the city officials, that a terrible conflict was averted.

There are 61 factories in Richmond for the manufacture of plug and 21 for the manufacture of smoking tobacco.

BEAR KILLED.—We learn from the Newberne *Times* that a bear was caught on the Evan's plantation, near Newberne on Sunday last, that weighed over 300 pounds.—*Standard.*

William Tell Outdone.

On the 17th instant two young men, Alfred Kibling and Charles Greenwood, residing in the town of Dublin, N. H., having procured a pistol, amused themselves by each in turn shooting bullets at an apple placed on the top of the other's head. The shooting was quite accurate, and the apple was pierced several times; but finally Greenwood failed to elevate his piece enough, and the bullet passed through Kibling's scalp. It entered near the forehead, glanced up on the skull bone and came out two inches further back, directly in the centre of the top of his head, without doing serious injury. The fun commenced by each in turn holding an apple in his hand for the other to shoot at, when, finding their aim quite accurate, it was transferred to the head, with the above result. The distance from the marksman to his mark was about twelve feet. Kibling was not at all concerned at his wound, and left the field bragging that he was the better marksman of the two.

The Two-Headed and Four-Legged Woman.

There is now on exhibition at the Fair Grounds in Columbus, Ga., the most wonderful freak of nature ever presented to the world. It consists of a negro girl, or as some would say, a pair of girls, aged 18 years. The person or persons has two perfectly developed heads and bodies down to the waist, where the two spines and bodies become blended into one solid body. On each body are two perfect arms and hands, of which each has full and natural use. She has four perfectly formed and well developed legs and feet, on which she moves actively. She can waltz and dance a quadrille. She was born a slave, the property of Mrs. Smith, in Columbus county, North Carolina, who tenderly cared for and raised and educated her. She is intelligent, and can and does hold converse with two persons at the same time. She is cheerful, and said to be most devotedly attached to Mrs. Smith. What is singular, though she appears from the color of skin to be of pure negro blood, she has straight black hair.—*Columbus Sun.*

NOVEMBER.—The month we have just entered was styled by the ancient Saxons *Wint-monat*, or the *wind-month*, from the gales of wind which are so prevalent at this season of the year. It bore also the name of *Blot-Monat*, [illegible] months, from the circumstance of [illegible] customary at this season of the year to slaughter great numbers of cattle to be salted for winter use.

November is generally regarded as the gloomiest month of the year, and it is perhaps true that less enjoyment is derivable in it from external objects than in any other of the twelve divisions of the calendar. It is popularly regarded as the month of blue devils and suicides. London skies and torrents of rain, combined frequently with heavy gusts of wind, which shake down the last remaining leaves from the trees, are phenomena of normal occurrence in November, and certainly by no means conducive to buoyancy and cheerfulness of spirits. Summer and autumn, with their exhilarating influences, have fairly departed, and winter, in its gloomiest phases, is approaching, while the hilarity and joyousness of the Christmas season are still afar off.

ELECTION FOR 1870 OVER.—The Polls promise to close in New York and Brooklyn, and indeed in the State, and in all the States, upon one of the most quiet elections ever held in the country. The President can now call off his soldiers and his 10,000 U. S. Superintendents and U. S. Marshals, and leave the people to pay the enormous expense incident of this uncalled for raid. These troops seem to have been set upon Democratic cities while Republicans vote early, late, and as often as they choose. See elsewhere for a record of 200 negroes registered in Baltimore, and living in the city of Washington, under the eyes of President Grant.—*N. Y. Express.*

In Macon, Ga., a negro was bitten by a dog belonging to a circus, and sued for damages. He was allowed an attachment upon the property of the circus for $1,000 to abide the result. The sheriff is there obliged to attach, under such circumstances, the property pointed out by the defendant. The circus man elected that a royal Bengal tiger or an African tigress with cubs should be levied upon without the cages. The Sheriff declined.

The island of Jersey in the British Channel, is the great resort of the Bonapartist officials, who have brought with them immense wealth. Drouin de L'huys the Emperor's Minister of Foreign Affairs, is said to have with him five great chests filled with gold and silver, and the rest of them are as rich as princes. This shows the way in which the revenues of France were consumed, instead of equipping her for defence.

An exchange paper has the following: "It is said that there are more editors unmarried than any other class of professional men." For the reason, we suppose, that the majority of them are men of fine sentiment, and do not wish to starve anybod's sister.

The following dispatch was sent to New York recently: "I lent you one year ago from to-day four dollars and eighty-five cents. If you have not had it long enough, please keep one year longer." We give the answer: "Had forgotten it, and hoped you had. Let her run another year."

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, - - EDITOR,

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

Our Duty.

The great political contest for the present has nearly subsided in the various States of the Union. Commencing with North Carolina, in August, there has been a great political struggle throughout the length and breadth of the land. The most unheard of means were resorted to by the dominant party to succeed; and in their desperation they only forged the weapons which were the means of their either total or partial defeat. There is no State where the Radicals have gained anything to boast of, and very few indeed where they have been able to hold their own. The great aim of the *united* Conservatives and Democrats was to break the *corrupt* organization of the Radicals, who seemed to think "that might makes right," no matter what turned up.

This *organization* has been *broken*, and the Radical party to-day is as much disposed to conciliate as it formerly was to threaten. The clouds are parting, and we begin to be hopeful that the blind party zeal will be merged into a more generous and beneficial feeling one towards another, and the voice of reason once more predominate in the councils of the nation.

The great question of the day is "to reward virtue, and punish vice, and by educating the masses, and raise them above designing demagogues, by encouraging labor and driving the drones from the hive, but above all, by trusting in an all-wise Providence, as did our fathers, who were great and good, return to the golden age of the Republic, or by neglecting the opportunities now presenting themselves, become vagabonds and slaves like the lazaroni sleeping among the broken columns of fallen Rome."

Roderick R. Butler, the radical Congressman re-elected from the 1st Tennessee district, is the same personage who came so very near being expelled from the present Congress for his complicity in the sale of cadetships, and whose name subsequently came prominently before the country in connection with certain pension frauds. If we remember correctly, the prosecution against him by the government was suspended after his renomination, so that it might not jeopardize his chances for re-election. His re-nomination and re-election under such circumstances is no disgrace to the gallant State of Tennessee; but it is a disgrace, and a lasting one, to the party by which it was consummated. We have hopes that his malfeasances will be pretty well ventilated by the next Congress; at all events, the anti-radical element in that body will be sufficiently strong to make it decidedly hot for all such characters.

Although the Conservatives and Democrats have failed to obtain a majority in the next lower House of Congress, they have run the radicals very close, and the latter have irretrievably lost that two-thirds by which they were enabled to choke off debate, and rush obnoxious measures through against the wishes of the minority. It is also possible, as we see it hinted, that a coalition may be formed between the Democrats, Conservatives, Liberal Republicans and Revenue Reformers, which will give a decided majority against the radicals, and render them utterly powerless.

FIRE IN CHARLOTTE.—We regret to learn that the store owned and occupied by Isbet Brothers, in Charlotte, was consumed by fire on the night of the 17th. Their front building was destroyed, but the handsome new edition received no injury. Loss heavy and only one-third covered by insurance.

The Western *Democrat* printing office, which was in the building, with its books, type, material, was entirely destroyed. See Mr. Yates card.

Not a building, save the one in which the fire originated, was burnt.

FAIRS.—We learn from the Raleigh *Sentinel*, that the exhibition of articles at the Weldon Fair, in every department, was creditable. Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg and Baltimore were represented.

From the *Journal* we learn that the Wilmington Fair was a complete success. The city was thronged with visitors, and there was a large attendance on each day of the Fair.

In the distribution of the new National bank currency, we understand that the applications from the South have yet amounted to only one-third of the share to which it is entitled. The West has asked for a little more than its proper proportion. None has been sent East, and the indications are that all proper requests for relief in the South and West can be granted. As yet, only the one gold bank in Boston is in actual operation. The New York bank, after an organization had been effected and authority given to begin, withdrew from the field. Again, on Saturday last, a new application for permission to start a gold bank was received at the Treasury Department from that city.

Europe.

The powers of Europe are awaking to the importance of combinations, in opposition to Prussia and Russia, who are looked upon as, in some way or other, connected or allied for certain purposes not yet certainly known. The attitude of Russia has for some time been menacing, but, until lately, no real move has been made.—Now, however, Russia demands a revision of the 14th article of the treaty of Paris, in 1856. Of course we view with due caution, all the various reports by telegraph, but Gortschakoff's note fell like a thunderbolt upon the other powers of Europe. The case stands pretty much as follows: The English journals are violently denouncing the Czar and charging him with perfidy and various other political crimes in thus signifying a disregard of treaty stipulations, whilst Austria and Italy indicate a willingness and readiness to co-operate with England in any measures she may adopt for resisting and defeating the movement which has so much surprised and alarmed them. Of course Turkey, being vitally interested in the affair, will gladly unite with the other three Powers, and make a common cause of it against her old enemy across the Pruth. How the question about the treaty will be settled, it is impossible to say at present. Whether there will be a rupture between the Czar and Great Britain, or whether the threatening storm will blow over, will soon be determined.

Governor's Message.

This State Document was laid before the Legislature on Tuesday last. An Appendix accompanies it containing a rehash of the Ku Klux investigations, proclamations, &c.

We have no room for the message this week. Will probably give it in full next week, or such portions of it as bear upon the most vital interests of North Carolina. The following is a brief synopsis of the message:

The message opens with a review of the finances of the State. He estimates the State debt at about $30,000,000. To pay the interest of this debt at 6 per cent, will require a tax of about $2,500,000, which the Governor thinks the people of the State will not submit to. He also thinks the people are willing to pay principal and interest on the bonds for the amount of their market value. The Governor does not claim these as his views or recommendations, but gives them as the voice of the people.

The Governor favors a compromise, and the consolidation of the State debt, and the sooner the better.

A brief review of the condition of the various corporations in which the State is interested is here given, for which we have no room, and which we will allude to next week.

The Governor favors the increase of salaries of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts. The Attorney General is also inadequately remunerated. He is one of the most useful and indispensable officers of the government, and should receive a compensation at least equal to that allowed to the other Heads of Departments.

There are 220 convicts in the State Penitentiary and about 200 more in the various County prisons who should be in it. The contractors are progressing rapidly toward completion.

Here the Governor gradually approaches the Ku Klux business, with which our readers are familiar, and so endeth the chapter.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—No doubt our readers will be interested to know that speculations are already indulged in as to the result of the next Presidential Election; and the signs of the times are certainly indicative that the figures from leading papers, below, may not be wide of the mark:

The New York *Herald* puts down the next Electoral vote thus: Democratic 154; Republican 148. The Washington *Patriot* thinks it more probably that the result will be 180 Democratic electoral votes to 122 Republican. Democratic majority 56.

One thing is evident, the Republican party is on the decline, on account of its radicalism, and the Liberals and Conservatives are in the ascendent. It is rumored that in Cabinet session in Washington, recently, the subject of the decline of the Republican party was discussed and strong intimations given that the party must become more conservative and trim its sails to catch the popular breeze, or all will be lost to the dominant party at the next Presidential election.

The reduction of the Radical majority in Congress from 140 to 11 causes the sensation. See table elsewhere.

On Friday night last, Mr. R. H. Brown, a very worthy gentleman living near Whiteville, in New Hanover county, was accidentally shot and killed by his son, a lad of about 19 years of age. It seems that Mr. Brown thought an owl had gotten among his fowls in an outhouse, and called to his son to take his gun and shoot it. He then, without the knowledge of his son, went himself to the outhouse, and commenced feeling in the dark for the owl, when the son just then arriving, and seeing something move, fired with the above tragical result. The son, it is feared, will become insane.

The Next Congress.

From the Raleigh *Sentinel*, we clip the following:

Below we give an approximate computation of the complexion of the next Congress; the States of California, Georgia, Iowa, New Hampshire and Texas being put down by estimate. By this computation it will be seen that the Democrats have gained 57 members in the House of Representatives, which reduces the Radical majority from 114 in the 41st Congress to 11 in the 42nd:

	42ND CONGRESS			41ST CONGRESS		
States.	*Dem*	*Rad*	*Ind*	*Dem*	*Rad*	*Ind*
Alabama,	4	2	—	2	4	—
Arkansas,	2	1	—	1	2	—
California,	3	—	—	2	1	—
Connecticut,	2	2	—	1	3	—
Delaware,	1	—	—	1	—	—
Florida,	—	1	1	—	1	—
Georgia,	5	2	—	—	—	—
Illinois,	5	8	1	4	10	—
Indiana,	5	6	—	4	7	—
Iowa,	—	6	—	—	6	—
Kansas,	—	1	—	—	1	—
Kentucky,	9	—	—	9	—	—
Louisiana,	2	3	—	—	5	—
Maine,	—	5	—	—	5	—
Massachusetts,	—	10	—	—	10	—
Michigan,	—	6	—	—	6	—
Maryland,	5	—	—	—	5	—
Minnesota,	—	1	1	1	1	—
Mississippi,	—	5	—	—	5	—
Missouri,	4	5	—	2	7	—
Nebraska,	—	1	—	—	1	—
Nevada,	—	1	—	—	1	—
N. Hampshire	—	3	—	—	3	—
New Jersey,	2	3	—	3	2	—
New York,	17	14	—	12	19	—
N. Carolina,	5	2	—	1	6	—
Ohio,	5	14	—	5	14	—
Oregon,	1	—	—	1	—	—
Pennsylvania,	11	12	1	5	19	—
Rhode Island,	—	2	—	—	2	—
S. Carolina,	—	4	4	—	4	—
Tennessee,	8	—	—	—	8	—
Texas,	2	2	—	1	3	—
Vermont,	—	3	—	—	3	—
Virginia,	6	2	—	—	3	4
W. Virginia,	2	1	—	—	3	—
Wisconsin,	2	4	—	1	5	—
Total	108	122	3	51	170	5
Rad. Majority,		11			114	

Good Advice.

As a general thing, we have enough to do to mind our own business; but, without wishing to interfere with the Medical fraternity, we would recommend our subscribers to "cut out" the following articles and paste them in a Scrap Book, or some place of safe keeping.

TAKING COLD.—There is no more seasonable time in the year to take cold than the present; the facilities are abundant, and, as a consequence, every other person we meet admits to have taken advantage of the opportunities furnished. The Technologist condenses the philosophy of taking cold into a few lines, and we give them for the benefit of those who would learn how to avoid the disagreeable complaint. It says:

"The human frame was intended for activity, to run fast and to run slow, but it must be managed. A locomotive can run very fast, but if stopped instantaneously, when going at a high rate of speed, it is unjointed as badly as if it had had inflammatory rheumatism for seven years. A skillful engineer, however, tones down his speed gradually, and in this lies the whole secret of taking cold. It is exposure or carelessness, after exercise, that brings on colds. After walking, or running, or dancing, or any exercise that quickens the circulation, a little current of air from a window, a crevice, from an open door for a few minutes, just to cause a chill, is sure to produce cold. Merely stopping on the street in a current of air—as at a corner where the wind breaks or makes an angle—will do the job. Any sudden subsidence of active force of the body in a temperature that chills, will produce cold. The little common sense that is needed, and for the lack of exercise of which so much money is paid to doctors is, *preserve an agreeable temperature*, or, having exercised freely, recover the proper state gradually without a chill. This is attained in a simple and easy manner. After exercise always seek rest in a sheltered place, where you will be *warm*, never being hasty to remove hat, gloves or cape. Let the perspiration subside before disrobing, if in-doors, and if out-doors, always keep gently moving until the usual condition is attained."

CHILLS AND FEVERS.—It is a notorious fact that the medical fraternity have no remedy but quinine for chills and fevers, and that so far as the patient is concerned, it is a matter of doubt which does the most damage to his constitution—the disease or remedy. In adverting to this fact, the Baltimore *American* says: Those who have had any experience with the disease know that the simple remedy used by those living in districts infested by chills and fevers, is more efficacious than all the prescriptions of the physicians. We are requested to state to all suffering from the disease, that the swallowing at sunrise in the morning, for three mornings in succession, a heaping teaspoonful of salt; dissolved in a tumbler of water, will effect a certain cure.

POPULATION OF THE LEADING CITIES IN THE OLD WORLD.—London, 3,214,000; Paris, 1,950,000; Constantinople, 1,500,000; Berlin, 800,000; St. Petersburg, 667,000; Vienna, 605,000; Naples, 600,000; Liverpool, 520,000; Moscow 425,000; Glasgow, 401,000; Dublin, 392,000; Madrid, 390,000; Manchester, 340,000; Lisbon, 340,000; Amsterdam, 250,000.

SNOW.—Snow in the north of England, and heavy snow-storms in New Hampshire, last week.

TOBACCO AND SUGAR.—There are 946 Tobacco and 10,827 Sugar manufactories in the United States.

CONGRESS.—There will be 6 or 8 colored members in the next Congress.

BANKS.—There are 1,514 National Banks in the United States.

ARRESTS.—There were 1,427 arrests in New York, last week, for various offences.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina convened in Raleigh on Monday last. There was a quorum present in both Houses on first day, and both bodies were organized by election of officers.

From the *Sentinel* we learn that the Senate elected W. L. Saunders, of Orange, Principal Clerk; H. A. London, of Chatham, Assistant Clerk; J. J. Roberson, of Craven, Principal Doorkeeper.

The House was organized by the election of T. J. Jarvis Esq., Speaker; W. W. Gaither of Caldwell, Principal Speaker; Kerr Craige of Rowan, Assistant Clerk, and Lewis Quin of Beaufort, Doorkeeper. For particulars see report proceedings elsewhere.

IN SENATE, on Tuesday, Guilford Christmas, (col.) of Warren, was elected Assistant Doorkeeper.

A communication from the Code Commissioners was received and laid upon the table. A bill stopping the pay of the Code Commissioners passed the last Legislature, but was never heard of afterwards. No doubt the Commission continued to draw pay to the amount of upwards of $5,000.

In the HOUSE, W. W. Hardy of Buncombe, was elected Engrossing Clerk, and J. H. Hill, Assistant Doorkeeper.

A bill to repeal the act to secure better protection of life and property (Holden Kirk War Bill) was introduced and put on its passage: For repeal 65, against 35. The bill however, went over, as is required a two-third vote.

The following is President Caldwell's address to the Senate, at its opening:

SENATORS:—The assembling of the Representatives of the people is always an event of great interest. It is especially so at a time like the present when so many are looking forward with fond hope and expectation for a removal of real or imaginary burdens which they believe are resting upon them.

I fondly hope, Senators, that the people of our beloved State may not be disappointed in their hopes and expectations, and that this branch of the Legislative department will apply itself assiduously to devise ways and means to improve the condition of their constituents and to restore this State to her former stand point of prosperity and greatness.

Much was done by your predecessors, calculated to advance the State in her onward march to glory and greatness, if the intentions of the law makers had been faithfully and honestly observed and their enactments properly executed; but candor compels me to admit that much also has been done which it were better had been entirely omitted.

It will be your duty, as it will doubtless be your pleasure, to preserve the good and to correct the evil Legislation of those who have preceeded you, to throw around the laws such safe guards as will insure their enforcement and to make them so plain and just that the humblest citizen may thoroughly comprehend and cheerfully obey them.

Above all else I do most earnestly urge you to bear in mind that the peace of the States and individual rights *must be* preserved and protected at all and every hazard. The good of society imperatively demands that lawlessness and vice shall be repressed and punished, and that intelligence, virtue and industry shall be cultivated and suitably encouraged. Endeavor to make the strong, the wicked and the perverse know and feel that the law is a master, who will compell to bow to its majesty and obey its commands; and to make the weak the victorious and the good put their trust in it as a friend more to be depended on than a brother.

If you accomplish this the people will rise up and proclaim you benefactors to the present and future generations, a new era of prosperity will dawn upon our State, and a fresh impetus given to the general welfare of our people.

I trust that you will pardon me for departing from what properly appertains to my duty, and allow me to suggest that you cause a searching and thorough investigation to be made into all well founded complaints of frauds and peculations which have been or may be preferred by responsible parties, against those into whose custody the great interests of the State have been committed. The people demand this at your hands, in order to vindicate the characters of such as have been falsely charged, and to bring to justice those who have abused the high trusts confided to their keeping.

In conclusion, Senators, I beg to assure you that in the future, as in the past, I shall strive to discharge my duties with such fairness and impartiality as will convince you, that I have at least endeavored to merit your approbation, and in order to make my task an easy and pleasant one, I bespeak your generous co-operation in enforcing the rules made for our government; and now, invoking the blessings of the Great Law Maker upon all our deliberations, and praying that harmony and good will may prevail amonst us, I announce that we are ready to proceed with the public business.

PRETTY SEVERE.—The copiousness of the English language perhaps was never more apparent than in the following character given by a lady of her own husband: "He is," says she "an abhorred, barbarous, capricious, detestable, envious, fastideous, hard-hearted, ill-liberal, ill-natured, jealous, keen, loathsome, malevolent, nauseous, obstinate, passionate, quarrelsome, raging, saucy, tantalizing, uncomfortable, vexatious, abominable, bitter-captious, disagreeable, execrable, fierce, grating, hasty, malicious, nefarious, obstreperous, peevish, restless, savage, tart, waspish, worrying, acrimonious, arrogant, awkward, boorish, brawling, brutal, bullying, churlish, crabbed, cross, dismal, dull, dry, drowsy, grambling, horrid, huffish, insolent, intractable, irascible, morose, petulant, rough, rude, spiteful, stern, stubborn, stupid, sulky, surly, suspicious, treacherous, turbulent, tyrannical, virulent, wrangling, yelping, dog-in-a-manger."

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

TOURS, Nov. 17.—Mezeriesis again surrounded by the Germans. A lively artillery battle is progressing. The Eastern question is eagerly watched here.

The steamer Hansa and Leipsig from New York and Baltimore for Bremen, was captured by a French man-of-war. The particulars are wanting.

The Prussians have 10,000 infantry with cavalry and cannon at Dijon.

COLOGNE.—The *Gazette* of the 15th says after an interview with the Russian Minister at Vienna, Baron von Beust informed Lord Bloomfield, that Russia had a hundred thousand troops on the Turkish frontier and that Austria was perfectly prepared to take the field if England would give her consent.

The N. Y. *Herald* has a special from London which says that at a Cabinet council it was resolved to act decisively with regard to the Russian complication. War is imminent. Great and popular indignation exists against Russia.

Intense excitement in government circles in England, relative to threatened complication growing out of Russia's attempt to secure a revision of the treaty of 1856. The general conviction is that English statesmanship is at fault. The country is wholly unprepared for war. The Secretary of war is hastily arming the nation. Securities are declining and breadstuffs advancing. All the great Powers are ready to reconsider the treaty of 1856. Granville, replying to Gortschakoff's circular, denounces the right of Russia to recognize the European situation as releasing her from solemn treaty stipulations. The *Times* in a strong article on the grave situation, says: "If Russia puts her fleet on the Black Sea, Turkey should be able to sweep it off. If not, England and other Powers will be obliged to do so."

Rumors come from Berlin that Great Britain has received her demand for an armistice. There are indefinite rumors of French success before Paris. The French are elated over the rumor that the entire Prussian fleet in the North sea has been captured by the French fleet. Heavy reinforcements have been sent to Von der Tann and are advancing rapidly. Two columns have already crossed the Youne river at Sens and the tenth Prussian corps has struck the river at Tinnerce. Prince Frederick Charles at last accounts was at Troyes, directing the movement.

England is preparing for war in a thorough measure. Gibralta has been re-provisioned.

The Cortes has elected the Duke of Aosta King of Spain, by a vote of 191 to 120. There has been no disorder over the election.

Nov. 18.—Austria is said to have ordered a large number of troops to the Turkish frontier. The general opinion is that a war cannot be avoided.

Prussia is about to propose a conference of powers at Brussels to revise the 142nd article of the treaty of 1856. Austria and Italy favor the project.

The Prussian General Tann has withdrawn from Touny and Patoy. Garabaldi's troops are said to be ungovernable.

Nov. 19.—Tours yesterday evening—the Prussians occupy the heighth of Cheresy. Great battle progressing before Dreux since 2 o'clock this afternoon, the result unknown. Tann occupies the line extending from Orleans and Paris and the railroad to Baneville. The affair at Anthony on the 16th was trifling.

A balloon letter from Paris says Trochu is about to drive from the city two thousand half starved citizens, for whom he can no longer provide food.

There are now proposals for an armistice to France and Prussia. A Congress is to convene to settle the question in regard to it.

A despatch from Munich, dated Tuesday night, says, the negotiations that have been carried on at Versailless, have been finally concluded; the treaties will be signed in a few days.

Nov. 20.—The *Independent Belge* in a despondent article on the eastern question expresses fear that war is inevitable and that the great powers will have their armies in the field before January.

Nov 22.—Special despatches to the New York papers seem to regard the danger of a general European war as absolute. The English army is however to be kept on a war footing and no leaves of absence granted.

Paris is quiet and provisions are said to be plenty.

A party of German Uhlans were driven into Luxemburg, and disarmed. The siege of Montmedy continues.

The Cuban War.

In the midst of the many important elections which have recently taken place in this country, and the exciting events of the war in Europe, we have almost lost sight of the handful of patriots struggling in Cuba for their independence. The latest advices from the Island represent the situation as scarcely changed at all.—The Cubans, it is said, entertain no thoughts of surrender and are really formidable in some of the interior districts, while the Spanish authority extends over only just as much country as they are able to guard with their troops. The patriots are still resolute and determined and are confident of ultimate success. Petty divisions and jealousies have been healed over, and a cordial fraternization exists among them all, and all classes vie with each other in their devotion to the cause of independence.

Colorado has built 295 miles of railroad in the last nine months. When it is remembered that the Territory has a population of but 55,000, and is almost separated from civilization by a stretch of 600 miles of barren plains, the importance of this work becomes obvious. Other enterprises are projected which, when finished, will sum up about 269 miles, not counting various schemes for building to Salt Lake or west of the mountains—making 554 miles of railroad which the people hope to have completed by the close of 1871.

APPLE SEED.—A Philadelphia paper says that apple seed are in demand in that market, and readily sell for $200 per ton.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

By the fire which occurred in this City on Thursday night last, Nov. 17th, my Printing material of every kind, Books, Accounts and business Notes, were consumed. Therefore I cannot publish another paper until I purchase a new outfit of Printing Materials.

I will be absent at the North for a week or two buying a new Printing Establishment.

I hope to resume the publication of the DEMOCRAT in a few weeks, and will use every exertion possible to do so at an early day.

As I lost every book and paper connected with the Office, I request my subscribers to furnish me with their names, date of subscription, and the amount they have paid, as near as they can recollect, so that I can send them the paper the full time they are entitled to.—No one shall lose anything by the destruction of the old Office, if they will inform me of what I owe them. And I beg the Postmasters at the several Post Offices to which the DEMOCRAT was mailed to assist me by sending forward the names of such of my subscribers as received their paper at their Offices. This will aid me materially in getting up another set of books.

I respectfully request those indebted to me to settle as early as they can. A large number of very good men owe me for a year's subscription, and a considerable amount is due for advertising and job work. If my debtors will now pay up, I am willing to settle on their *own terms*, as I have no *written* evidence of debt against them.

To Messrs. Smith, Watson & McLaughlin, Hill & Irwin, E. H. Britton and Gaston Paul, I tender thanks for offering me the use of a portion of their printing material.

I have an Office over Smith & Hammond's Drug Store, on the corner of the Public Square, where, in my absence, MR. THOMAS LEDWELL, who has been with me for ten years past, and who is familiar with my business, will attend to all business matters—arrange with old subscribers and take the names of new ones.

I tender thanks to the business men of this City, and to the citizens of this section of the State, for the liberal patronage they have heretofore given me, and hope they will continue their favors hereafter.

Respectfully,

W. J. YATES,

Editor and Proprietor Western Democrat.

Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 21, 1870.

☞ Office over SMITH & HAMMOND'S Drug Store.

Near Mauch Chunk, Pa., is a burning coal mine, which has been on fire for many years. At Brule, near St. Etienne, there is a coal mine which has been on fire from time immemorial. Other burning coal mines are cited in France, for example those of Decazeville, Aveyron, and of Commentry, in the Department of Aller. In the carboniferous basins of the Saarbruck and Silesia, there are likewise coal mines which have been on fire for a long time. In Belgium, between Namur and Charleroi, at a place called Falczolle, the fire has been alight for many years. In the environs of Dudley, England, there was formerly a coal mine on fire. The snow melted in the gardens as soon as it touched the ground. They gathered three crops a year. Even tropical plants were cultivated; and as in the Isle of Calypso, an eternal spring prevailed. In another Staffordshire colliery, the firing of which date years back, and which is called by the inhabitants "Burning Hill," it was noticed as at Dudley, that the snow melted on reaching the ground, and that the grass in the meadows was always green.

In Tennessee the Masonic fraternity have projected a novel plan for taking care of the widows and orphans of deceased brothers of the "mystic tie." In each grand division of the State, a thousand or more acres of land are to be acquired by gift or purchase, and this land will be cut up into small lots of one or two acres, with a small cottage on each lot. A portion of the land will be reserved for a school house and church, thus making the locality a sort of community by itself. In most cases there will be children old enough to care for the land, raising vegetables and fruits for the market, and any deficiency of food and raiment will be supplied from the benevolent fund of the grand division. The seventy-two Masonic lodges of the State have already raised nearly eighty thousand dollars toward the object to be accomplished, and by another year will have raised the amount desired, before making a practical test of the project. It is such acts as these, which enable the Masonic fraternity to retain that hold upon the public which places them at the head of all secret orders.

PEANUTS.—The consumption of peanuts is immense, and consequently their production is large. A cotemporary says that of peanuts Virginia will send to market this year 400,000 bushels; Tennessee 300,000 bushels; Georgia and the Carolinas, from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels, which, together with what we import from Africa, will furnish an abundant supply.—Farmers find it quite profitable to raise peanuts, and in the course of a few years the United States will be raising these nuts by the million bushels.—*Norfolk Jour.*

A large number of the people of Donaldsonville, La., have been arrested by the U. S. Marshal and brought to New Orleans, where they will be tried for a violation of the Enforcement Act of Congress, in preventing free voting at the late election.—The parties arrested are chiefly composed of Radical negroes who obstructed the polls and did other violence including several murders.

Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, offers a heavy reward for the arrest of masked marauders in Rutherford county, in that State, who have killed three persons, Conservatives, during the past week. Were these Radical Ku Klux? Of course they were, and many of the crimes attributed to Ku Klux in North Carolina, were committed by Loyal Leaguers *alias* Radical Ku Klux.

The pastors of the fashionable churches in New York city, it is stated, receive salaries of from $6,000 to $7,000, with comfortable parsonages. The salaries and perquisites of some of these clergymen, it is stated, amount to $10,000 in gold.

The census marshal has discovered in Iowa, a family of a father, mother and nineteen children, the latter all born within seven years. At the first birth there were four children born; at the second, five; at the third, five, and at the fourth, five—making nineteen in all.

Helmbold, it is said, invests nearly half a million a year in advertising. His success shows what printers' ink will do.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

FORSYTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We regret very much that so little interest is apparently taken in the Forsyth County Agricultural Society. The regular meetings of the Society are so thinly attended as to discourage those members from a distance who have attended regularly and wish every success to the cause, from further efforts in behalf of the Society.

We learn that even influential members, very near and convenient to the place of meeting, fail to be present at the regular meetings. This is all wrong. Influential members should lead in this matter and encourage the attendance of others by their personal presence at every meeting.

We know that several members of the Society are gentlemen of influence, culture and experience, and to those we tender our columns, to be heard on the all-important subject of Agriculture. Agricultural Societies and County Fairs. We would be pleased to hear from these gentmen, frequently, for whom we would set apart a special department in the *Press*.

The Forsyth Agricultural Society, so recently inaugurated, should not be permitted to languish, and the ignorant and selfish, pointing the "finger of scorn," triumph over its failure.

E. A. Vogler, Esq., of this place, shot an unusually large "horned owl" in the immediate vicinity of town. His owlship had depredated upon the poultry yard of some of our citizens, and consequently suffered the penalty of the law in such case made and provided.

THE BOYS are reaping quite a harvest of "rabbits" from their "gum" traps, and we hear of "rabbit pies," "roasted and stuffed rabbit" &c., &c., enough to make one's "mouth water." The only objection we have to this mode of catching these long eared and swift-footed animals, is that they have not a fair showing. The "dog and gun" is fair play, boys.

THE WEATHER has been quite cold for a few days past, reminding us that stern old Winter has arrived, and the halcyon days of "mellow autumn" are gone. The past Autumn has been remarkably fine, and we are loth to part with the hazy, lazy days of the sere and yellow leaf.

MISSING BOOKS.—Any person having books belonging to the old "Salem Library Association," formerly located in "Temperance Hall" and more recently in the care of Dr. T. F. Keehln, are earnestly requested to return them to Dr. N. S. Siewers, as early as possible.

READING ROOMS.—Persons wishing to have access to the rooms of the "Salem Reading Club," can do so by applying to the Room Committee, through one of the members of "Young Men's Missionary Society."

GOLDEN WEDDING.—On Sunday last our old friends, Mr. & Mrs. John Reich, celebrated their golden wedding at their residence near this place. It was a pleasant reunion of the relatives and friends of the venerable couple.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Johnson Vest—Valuable plantation, wagon, one young horse, cattle, sheep, &c., for sale.

Nature's Hair Restorative at Zevely's Drug Store.

Our readers will see by reference to our advertising columns, that R. A. Jenkins has the celebrated Japan Clover Seed for sale. This clover is highly spoken of, and promises to cloth our old fields with a valuable grass.

The sermon of Rev. W. W. Albea at the Methodist Church on Sunday evening last, is highly spoken of as "just the thing to suit the times."

OUR MARKET is now well supplied with good Mountain Beef.

THE SECOND week of Court is unusually quiet. The people come and go about their business and then return home as quick as they can; some of them do so without calling and subscribing for the PRESS.

Nature's Hair Restorative excels everything. No dirt, no sediment, *no poison!* Perfectly reliable. It does the work most effectually. A treatise giving *full particulars* sent postage free upon application to Procter Bros., Gloucester, Mass., sole agents. See advertisement.

On yesterday week, an altercation occurred between Thomas Carlisle and his brother-in-law, Charles Potter, living near La Grange, Lenoir county, which resulted in the death of the former.

Mr. W. G. Williams, a highly respected citizen of Greene county, was fatally injured by being thrown from his horse on Saturday evening last, while riding from Snow Hill to his home. He died on Monday.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina meets in Raleigh on Monday, the 5th of December next, commencing at 7 o'clock, P. M. Gen. Robert B. Vance is Grand Master, and Donald W. Bain Grand Secretary.

THE SCOTCH FAIR.—Who has not heard of the Scotch Fair, in Richmond County? Some of the citizens of this section of the country visit the place regularly on trading expeditions, and might perhaps furnish us with a graphic description of the scenes then and there enacted. In the absence of anything original of the kind, however, we extract the following from the Wilmington *Post*:

Representatives from forty Counties were present, nearly half the State. Produce of every kind was on the ground, and traffic in various ways, as usual, was the order of the day.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FAIR.

"The venerable oak is still existant where the "Mac" something met and "broke a bottle" and inaugurated the "Fair." All this happened in the year of grace, 1790. Plenty of white-headed veterans declared that "over a hundred" fairs had caused them to meet and greet the friends of their youth in the style of "auld lang syne."

"SCOTCH MAC."

Among the innumerable Macs, we met one *real* "Mac" who was from bonnie Scotland and told me this fair was his delight, as it reminded him of the "old country" and the days of his youth in "auld Scotia."

THE TENTS.

One side of the principal street—or road—opposite the line of wagons—was lined with sheds, or "tents," as they are called—made of rough boards, and rented to dealers in dry goods, or any manufactured article. Here the traders come from the many villages and stores on the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, to sell off "old goods"—thus if a man can't get rid of his stock at home—burdening his shelves—he sends it to the 'Scotch Fair," and with a smart clerk, or rattling, jolly kind of a talker, all the "old stock" disappears, and cotton or corn, mules, horses, or money takes the place of the trash the wary trader has "no use" for at home. Not all the trading is of this sort, however. Many merchants send choice goods to please the better class of farmers."

The most attractive and noisiest spot was on the road back of the tents of the business men, where swapping and selling horses, betting and gambling was going on.

The U. S. Revenue officers seized a large quantity of illicit tobacco and spirits.

HORRIBLE FRATRICIDE.—On Friday evening, the 4th instant, a horrible fratricide took place about one mile from Cerro Gordo, in Columbus county, at the house of a woman named Zany Bulard. The circumstances, as near as we can give them, are as follows:

Two brothers, the one known as Doctor Harrell, *alias* Suggs, *alias* Godwin, aged 14; and the other, Daniel Harrell, *alias* Gowan, aged 16, were employed at the saw mill of Mr. E. R. Hines and had their cooking done at the house above named. On leaving the mill Daniel went to the house and was sitting by the fire, when Doctor soon afterwards came in. It was observed by the family that Doctor had been drinking, and that he had an open knife in his hand. Very few words were heard to pass between them, more than Daniel told Doctor to get off his toe. Doctor siezed Daniel; a scuffle ensued, and Doctor was seen to strike Daniel about the time they went out at the door. Here they were separated by another young man who was staying at the place. Daniel was heard to exclaim, "Let me go, Doc; you have cut me." He turned, went back into the house, and died almost instantly.

The Coroner being informed of the affair immediately repaired to the place with a jury, where they found Daniel dead, with a ghastly wound some three inches long on his left breast. Verdict of the jury: "That Daniel Gowan came to his death of a wound in the left breast near the region of the heart, inflicted by a knife in the hands of Doctor Harrell, *alias* Suggs, *alias* Godwin."

Doctor was taken up by some citizens summoned for the purpose, some four miles from the place, and next morning was formally arrested by the Coroner and lodged in jail. No previous difficulty is known to have existed between the boys, and the only apparent cause for this tragedy is parental neglect, bad boys, bad women and *bad whisky*.

The yearly meeting of the Friends of North Carolina was held at New Garden, in Guilford county, last week. It was largely attended. Many visitors from the Northern and Western States were present. It was the 100th anniversary of the Society in this State.

A farmer lost his pocket book in Raleigh a few days ago, containing $435. It was found by a little boy, who, after a search of three or four hours, found the owner and returned it to him, whereupon the generous farmer rewarded the little fellow with 10 cents.

BAPTIST CONVENTION—After a most pleasant and harmonious session of some five or six days, this body adjourned Sunday night to meet next year in Charlotte.

This Convention was, we understand, the largest that ever assembled in this State, over three hundred delegates being present.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Last year several hundred negroes left Eastern Carolina for Liberia. About one hundred more have just gone from the same section to the same destination.

General Lee rarely slept in a house—never outside of his lines—during the war, and when on the march some convenient fence corner would be his most frequent place of bivouac. The writer has not unfrequently seen some Colonel or Major Quartermaster entertained in princely style at some hospitable mansion, while near by the Commander-in-Chief would bivouac in a fence corner or under some convenient tree.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Election of the Duke of Aosto to the Throne of Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 17.—The Cortes have selected the Duke of Aosta, King of Spain, by a vote of 191 to 120, and he has been accordingly proclaimed as such by the President of that body. The Carlists gave 12 blank votes. The people are animated, but there are no disorders.

MARRIED,

In this place, on the 17th inst., by Rev. A. L. Oerter, Mr. CHARLES B. PROHL to Miss MARY EVERHART.

In Salisbury, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, assisted by the Rev. J. Rumple, the Rev. JOHN C. RANKIN, D. D., of Baskingridge, N. J., and Mrs. CALLIE N. SCALES, of Briar Hill, Va.

In Rowan county, Nov. 16th, by Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. JOHN BRADY to Miss BARBARA HOLTSHOUSER.

On Nov. 17th, by the Rev. R. J. Barrett, Capt. MACK HEITMAN to Miss JOE EARNHARDT, both of Lexington, N. C.

In Fayetteville, on the 10th inst., by Rev. J. E. Manu, Mr. PRESTON CUMMING, of Wilmington, to Miss VIRGINIA W. LILLY.

On the 10th inst., at the Presbyterian Church in Morganton, N. C., by the Rev. H. Chapman, D. D., Mr. FAB. H. BUSBEE, of Raleigh, to Miss ANNIE MCKESSON, of Morganton.

DIED,

In this place, on the 21st inst., Miss ELIZABETH FOLTZ, aged about 83 years.

At the residence of George Swicegood, in Davidson County, on the 14th inst., LULA MAY, daughter of William and Carrie Swicegood, aged 1 year, 8 months and 28 days.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

R. A. JENKINS & Co., Grocers and Confectioners.

SALEM, N. C., NOV. 25, 1870.

Provisions.		*Provisions.*	
Bacon,	18 @ 20	Chop,	2¼
Lard,	18@20	Bran,	1¼
Pork,	8 @ 9	*Grain.*	
Beef,	5@ 8	Wheat,	90@1 00
Veal,	6@ 9	Corn, (new)	50@ 60
Mutton,	6@ 8	" (old)	90@1 00
Butter,	20@25	Rye,	75@ 80
Flour	3 @3¼	Oats,	40@ 50
Eggs,	12½	Peas,	70@ 80
		Meal,	2½ @3

FRUIT.

Cherries, pitted, 17@ 20 Blackberries, 0@0
Peaches, paired, 10@14 Apples, 2@4
" ¼ and ½ 3@3½ Green Apples, 50@70
Potatoes, Irish and Sweet, 35 @ 45.

POULTRY.—Turkeys, $1 25 to 1 40 a pair. Geese, 75 to 1 00; Ducks, 35 to 40; Wild Turkeys $1 50 a pair; Partridges, $1 00 per doz.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Beeswax, 28 @ 30; Honey, 10@12 Bones 50 cents per cwt; Hay, 00 @ 40 per cwt; Rags, white, 3½@4; Mixed, 3; Chestnuts, $3@$4 per bushel; Tobacco, 2 to 20 cts. per pound; Wood, $2 00 to $2 25 per cord.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR of LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE of SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desideratums long sought for and found at last!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Grey, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

Dr. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

Send a three cent stamp to PROCTER BROS., for a Treatise on the Human Hair.—The information it contains is worth $5.00 to any person.

For sale at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
Nov. 25, 1870-46-1y. Salem, N. C.

"A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES."

"THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST SUCCESSFUL FAMILY PAPER IN THE UNION."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The MODEL NEWSPAPER of our country. Compiete in all the departments of an American Family Paper, Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title, "A Journal of Civilization."—*New York Evening Post.*

The best publication of its class in America and so far ahead of all other weekly journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collections of reading-matter that are printed. * * * Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—*Boston Traveler.*

HARPER'S WEEKLY is the best and most interesting illustrated newspaper. Nor does its value depend on its illustrations alone. Its reading-matter is of a high order of literary merit—varied, instructive, entertaining, and unexceptionable.—*N. Y. Sun.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1871
Terms:

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.....$4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly *or* Bazar *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* FIVE *Subscribers at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or Six copies for* $20 00, *without extra copy.*

Subscribers to Harper's Magazine, Weekly *and* Bazar, *to one address for one year,* $10 00; *or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year,* $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual volumes of Harper's Weekly in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. *A Complete Set,* comprising *Fourteen Volumes,* sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., *freight at expense of purchaser.* Volume XIV ready January 1st, 1871.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.
46-tf.

FOR SALE.

IRON COG WHEELS, SHAFTING, BOXES, BOLTS, &c. Enquire at this office.
Salem Nov. 15, 1870.

PUBLIC SALE!

I WILL expose to public sale, on the 20th day of December next, **195 Acres of Land**, on the waters of Little Creek, 5 miles west of Salem, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and all other necessary buildings, in good order. About 75 acres of the above is good WOOD LAND, which, together with the cleared land, is well adapted to the growth of Grain and Tobacco. There is an excellent ORCHARD on the premises.

I will also sell my half of a GRIST AND SAW MILL, on the same tract, (the other half belonging to A. R. Griffith, which can also be bought, if desired.) The water power is a good one, and will be sold on a credit.

At the same time and place, I will also sell a new one-horse Wagon, a good young Horse, some young Cattle, Sheep, &c., *for Cash.*

JOHNSON VEST.
Nov. 25th, 1870. 46-4t.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 10th day of December, we, the undersigned, Executors of John Nading, dec'd, will sell *for cash*, at the late residence of said deceased, some *Hay, Shucks, Straw, Sheaf-Oats*, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

J. N. BLUM,
ALEX. NADING. } Executors.
Nov. 18, 1870-45-4t.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE Committee of Arrangements, in behalf of the "Young Men's Missionary Society," respectfully announce that

Hon. R. P. DICK

will deliver the second Lecture on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1,

AT MUSIC HALL.

Mr. Dick is no stranger among us, and as a finished elocutionist, has a wide reputation in our good old State.

F. MELLER,

Confectioner & Fancy Cake Baker,

(Between Vogler's Store & Dr. Zevely's Drug Store.)

SALEM, N. C.,

HAS now on hand a fresh and extensive stock of ***Confectionery,*** embracing plain and ***Fancy Candies, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Cakes, Crackers, &c.,*** to which he invites the attention of the public.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TOYS AND CHINA-WARE,

suitable for the approaching gift season, in store.

Thankful for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he will endeavor by strict attention to his business, and by consulting the tastes and wishes of his customers, to merit a continuance of their favors.

F. MELLER.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 11, 1870. 44-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between R. A. Jenkins, Jr., and James T. Skiles, under the style, name and firm of *R. A. Jenkins & Co.*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts of debt and credit with the firm, with R. A. Jenkins, Jr., who continues the business at the same place in his own name.

R. A. JENKINS, JR.,
JAS. T. SKILES.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 19, 1870. [45-6w.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING succeeded to the business of the late T. S. W. Mott, dec'd., in the sale of Japan Clover ("Lespedeza Striata") seed, we are now prepared to furnish above seed in packages, from 1 to 10 ounces at 50 cents per ounce, or 10 ounces for $4.00.

Directions for sowing, &c., sent with package. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Send orders to

Dr. TATE POWELL,
Nov. 11, 1870-44tf Catawba Station, N. C.
For sale by R. A. JENKINS,
Salem, N. C.

Yadkin Valley Nursery.

THE PROPRIETOR OF this Nursery offers to the trade, this season, a large and splendid stock of

FRUIT TREES,

consisting of

APPLES, PEACH, PEAR,
PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT.

Also a fine lot of

GRAPE VINES,
STRAWBERRY,
and RASPBERRY

plants of the most approved kinds.

Send for Catalogues and learn prices.
Address, A. E. CONRAD,
40-3m. Vienna, Forsyth Co., N. C.

JOHN WILSON WM. WILSON.

WILSON & BROTHER,

GENERAL

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

NO. 56 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CONSIGNMENTS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

REFER TO

H. Geiger & Co., No. 222 North Third Street.
Dupuy & Hubbard, No. 130 North Third Street.
Tenbrook & Brother, No. 3 South Water St.
James, Kent, Santee & Co., Nos. 235, 237, 239, 241 North Third Street.
Wanner, Kline & Co., Nos. 215 and 217 North Third Street.
Geo. S. Lovell, No. 40 North Fourth Street.
Oct. 21-6m.

I trust that peace and good order may continue; that partizan rancor and bitterness may abate; that our people of all classes and conditions may cultivate harmony and good will among themselves; and that the whole people of the State, without respect to party, may unite fraternally and cordially to build up North Carolina, and to elevate her to the proud eminence which she once occupied as a member of the American Union.

From the New York Tobacco Leaf.

Wood's Object Lessons

IN BOTANY.

Game of Great Events,

AT THE BOOK-STORE.

R. A. JENKINS & Co.,

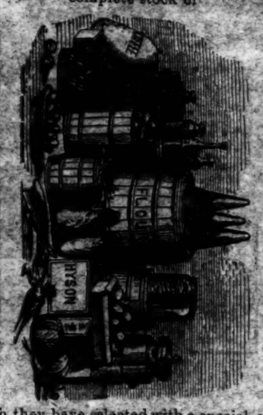
SALEM, N. C.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS

AND

DEALERS IN COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THE undersigned respectfully call the attention of their friends to their handsome and complete stock of



which they have selected with a special eye to the wants of this section. It embraces all commodities that can be found in a *city establishment*, and will be sold at prices, either for cash or barter, that cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who deal with us. Our stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

is one of the finest and largest in this part of the country, and we cordially invite our friends to examine for themselves.

Agricultural Implements.

WE are agents for a large firm engaged in the manufacture of improved Agricultural Implements, and will continually keep on hand a fine assortment from which to select.

Fertilizers & Seeds of all kinds

FROM first-class houses, and warranted to be all that is recommended.

IMPROVED LIVE STOCK.

HOGS AND POULTRY of the best breeds adapted to this section of country.

WE are in the market this fall and Winter, for

WILD GAME

and will purchase Wild Turkeys, Partridges, and other game at the highest market rates, paying either cash or barter.

Leaf Tobacco

WILL be taken in barter for Goods, or will be received and sold upon commission for the best prices the market affords.

R. A. JENKINS.
Salem, N. C. Nov. 14, 1870.

S. T. MICKEY'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

GRAPE VINES

By the dozen, 100, 1,000 or 10,000. Also **FRUIT TREES,** STRAWBERRY, GOOSEBERRY, RASPBERRY, CURRANT, BLACKBERRY, ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c., &c., and other plants in my line. Should my customers wish any variety not on hand, I will order from reliable Nurserymen.

I am Agent for the Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries. For further information see Knox's Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue, which contains much valuable information on Small Fruit Culture, and will be sent to all applicants enclosing ten cents. I am also agent for the EUREKA Grape, which is placed first on the list by many grape growers.

Send postage stamp for Catalogue. Send in your orders early.
Plants and Vines not over four pounds weight, can be sent by mail.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 14, 1870. 40-tf S. T. MICKEY.

"Unquestionably the best Sustained Work of the Kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Notices of the Press.

No more delightful travels are printed in the English language than appear perpetually in HARPER'S MAGAZINE. They are read with equal interest and satisfaction by boys of every grade from eighteen to eighty. Its scientific papers, while sufficiently profound to demand the attention of the learned, are yet admirably adapted to the popular understanding, and designed as much to diffuse correct information concerning current scientific discovery as it could be if it was the organ of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." The great design of HARPER'S is to give correct information and rational amusement to the great masses of the people. There are few intelligent American families in which HARPER'S MAGAZINE would not be an appreciated and highly-welcome guest. There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated. HARPER'S is edited. There is not a Magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains expended on its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world.—*New England Homestead.*

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of HARPER'S.—*The Nation, N. Y.*

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Terms:

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An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly *or* Bazar *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* Five Subscribers *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for* $20 00, *without extra copy.*

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A Complete Set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 41 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. *Single Volumes,* by mail, *postpaid,* $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, post paid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cts. a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov. 18 45-tf. New York.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS

should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE

PATTERSON & CO'S COLUMN.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

FRESH ATTRACTIONS!

STOCK LARGER THAN EVER!

Second Full Purchase since July.

PATTERSON & CO,

Corner of Main & Bank Street,

SALEM, N. C.,

Offer an unrivaled assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

FARMERS who raise Tobacco,
FARMERS who raise Grain,
TRADESMEN, PROFESSIONAL MEN,
PEOPLE without trades or professions,
OLD MEN and YOUNG MEN,
OLD LADIES, and "last but not least,"
YOUNG LADIES,

are respectfully invited to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

DRY GOODS:

In addition to a full line of Prints, De Laines, Merinos, Flannels, &c., we offer the latest novelties in DRESS GOODS. In colors we have different styles, and in Black we offer

W. I. PEAKE & CO'S

brands of Alpacas and Mohairs, the best in the world.

Also a beautiful assortment of

SACK FLANNELS, both plaid and plain.
WHITE and BROWN MUSLINS,
BED BLANKETS, &c

NOTIONS.

An increased stock. Our Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Undershirts, and Fancy Goods of all kinds, have been selected with care, and will be found very desirable. Our Linen Handkerchiefs are a new and attractive style, and are imported expressly by the New York House of whom we buy.

DRUGS

The usual assortment, including Perfumery, Soaps, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Lamps, Chimneys, &c., &c. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated

GAME COCK WHITE LEAD.

GROCERIES.

We have a reputation on these goods which we are determined to maintain. Our Sugars, Coffees, Teas and Molasses, are in better stock than ever. We offer Sugars, Coffees, Cheese, &c., at very low prices by the package.

HARDWARE.

We have added many articles to this department, and hope to meet the wants of our customers. Prices reduced.

HOLLOW WARE.

The lightest and smoothest in market.

IRON AND STEEL.

Of various kinds and sizes. We flatter ourselves that we have the fullest assortment in this section.

CROCKERY

in good supply, which we offer at reduced rates.

HATS.

The latest and most desirable styles in Fur, Saxony and Wool.

GRINDSTONES;

Every Farmer should have a Grindstone. We have a large assortment of the best Berea Stones, which we are selling at the low price of 4 cents per pound.

LOOKING GLASSES.

Bevel and Arch T

BOOTS & SHOES

Our Ladies' Sewed Work is manufactured expressly for us in Philadelphia, and cannot be excelled in beauty of finish, quality and durability of material. Anxious to give these goods a wide sale, we offer them at extremely low prices. Boots for Men, Youths and Boys. In pegged work we are kept constantly supplied with Shelly Bros. & Co's Thomasville Shoes, for Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children These shoes have an unequalled reputation.

STRAW CUTTERS;

The best in use. Any size ordered if not on hand.

Ploughs, Shellers, &c;

of Thompson's make. Home machines of long established reputation.

FRIES' GOODS;

Fries' "Jeans" are better and cheaper than any woolen goods offered in this market.—We sell by bolt or yard at Factory prices. FRIES' COTTON YARN IS THE BEST. Buy no other. We do not intend to be undersold on these goods.

We return our thanks to our many customers. We promise to use our best efforts to please them, and to keep a full stock for our rapidly growing trade.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 21, 1870-41-tf

AGRICULTURAL.

Farming by Rule.

If farming is a science and a trade, as we believe, then it ought to be done by rule. It has a system in principle, and it ought to have in practice. There is a time, a place and a way for everything connected with the business—and the best success is to be found in practicing the best system. Farming is like housekeeping, or school-teaching, or manufacturing, in this respect—if it is not done systematically it is done to a great disadvantage. There is a waste and loss at all ends and corners—the waste in time is very great; the waste in material is much; the waste in produce is not a little.

How many farmers there are who do everything by guess or at random. They plow all soils alike for all crops; they sow when they happen to get ready, whether the season, the soil or the weather is right or not; they have no idea of the size of their fields, or the quantity of seed they put on the acre. They guess it is about right. They have no system or rotation of crops; no plan for saving manures or fertilizing their soil; no way of draining, or of feeding to their stock the most good with the least feed; the road is their cow-yard and pasture; the door yard is their hog-pen; a rail fence is their only gate; their fowls are everywhere they ought not to be, destroying and wasting; their tools, carriages and harness are always out of order, and generally exposed to the sun and rain; their stock is wandering they know not where; their fences are fast going down or fast going to ruin; unruly horses, hogs and cattle are often breaking in where they ought not to be; fence corners and headlands are growing up with briars and brush; orchards untrimmed; gardens are neglected; weeds grow; crops fail; stock die; tools break; family gets sick; expenses multiply; profits diminish; spirits flag; home becomes unhappy—who can tell what does not follow that is miserable? All this may be avoided by systematic farming. Every merchant knows that if his business is not done in order and in time he is the loser. The farmer ought to know it. In no business is system more requisite than in farming. The farmer has to do with fixed laws—they must be obeyed, or he or his crops suffer. Order is heaven's first law—so it should be the farmer's.

To Clean Paint.

There is a very simple method to clean almost any kind of paint that has become dirty, and if our housewives should adopt it, it would save them a great deal of trouble. Provide a plate with some of the best whiting to be had, and have ready a cloth and some clean warm water, wet the cloth in the water and then squeeze dry; then take as much whiting as will adhere to it, apply it to the painted surface, when a little rubbing will instantly remove any dirt or grease. After which, wash the part well with clean water, rubbing it dry with soft chamois. Paint thus cleaned looks as well as when first laid on, without any injury to the most delicate colors. It is far better than using soap, and does not require more than half the time and labor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A PURE CHINESE
BLACK TEA
With Green Tea Flavor.
Warranted to Suit all Tastes.
42-4w

EASON OF 1870-71.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs.

Important Improvements.

Patented June 21, and August 23, 1870.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., have the pleasure of announcing important improvements in their Cabinet Organs, for which Patents were granted them in June and August last. These are not merely meretricious attachments, but enhance the substantial excellence of the instruments.

They are also enabled by increased facilities for manufacture, to make, from this date, a further reduction of prices on several leading styles.

Having completed and added to their former facilities a large new manufactory, they hope hereafter to supply all orders promptly.

The Cabinet Organs made by this Company are of such universal reputation, not only throughout America, but also in Europe, that few will need assurance of their superiority.

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Miss Lucretia Hardman, Miss Angeline Martin, Mrs. Emily Newsom, Miss Mary Sheets. Mrs. Lydia Spaugh.

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

Capt. Wm. Brown, E. T. Bower, D. B. Bitting, David Clodfelter, Timothy Cheeks, A. B. Dillon, York Foy, J. A. Haynes, Jas. Hogan. Eld. F. H. Jones, D. A. Jenkins, Andrew Kinnemon, Michael Koons, R. H. Linville, William Lomack, Henry Leak, B. F. Linville, Henry Mires, William Myers, R. Watt Martin, W. H. Reeves, James W. Reid, J. C. Shutt, Thomas Sapp, Sapp & Co., John Spurgin, David Tucker, James Tyner, Joel Vest, Tolea Vogler, J. T. Williams & Co., William T. Warner, W. R. Williard, J. W. Whicker.

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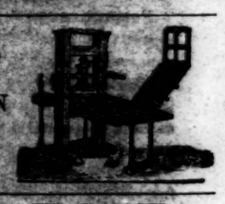

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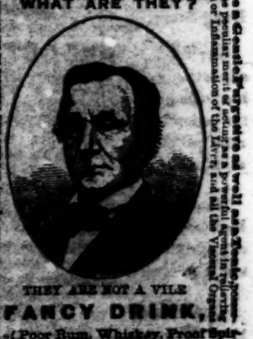

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